

Arizona Enterprise.

FLORENCE, - FEBRUARY 22, 1930

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ARTISTIC JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

Weekly Weather Report.
The following are the extremes of temperature during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 21, 1930.

DAY.	Max.	Min.
Friday	65.0	29.0
Saturday	70.0	35.0
Sunday	75.0	40.0
Monday	70.0	35.0
Tuesday	75.0	40.0
Wednesday	70.0	35.0
Thursday	75.0	40.0

Precipitation .039 A. T. Colton, Observer.

C. L. Seiberer was in town this week from Casa Grande.

C. M. Marshall and daughter, Miss Minnie, were in Florence last week.

John B. Hart, a well known pioneer of Arizona, and at present a resident of Tucson, is visiting Florence.

A full line of choice groceries and provisions can always be found at Wildman & Co's.

P. McLaughlin, of Casa Grande, visited his sick child at Thos. Stanfield's, last Saturday.

F. M. Farber and W. L. George of Kansas City, Mo., visited Florence this week.

Judge J. D. Reymert, of Alhambra, California, visited the Reymert mines this week.

George Reynolds and family are now located in Florence and occupy H. V. Jackson's new residence in Turner's addition on south Main street.

It is rumored that Ham Light is negotiating for the Tortilla property. Ham knows what a mine is.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at their rooms at 8 o'clock this evening.

E. M. Reavis went to the Owl Heads last week with a load of vegetables, and made his last trip for the season from his splendid ranch in the Superstition mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Merritt request Thos. Stanfield to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to the friends who assisted and comforted them during their recent afflictions.

Among the visitors from Phoenix this week were P. B. Lindsey, J. M. Creighton, J. P. Atkinson, Chas. L. Conn, C. A. French, Jas. Grigsby, Mr. St. Claire and the Pratt brothers.

Thos. F. Weedin's new business house is under roof and is being completed as rapidly as possible. Besides a large and roomy drugstore he will have six rooms for dwelling purposes.

Ed. Bouville has about completed the removal of the bodies from the old cemetery and is prepared to contract for the removal of such others from the Catholic cemetery as their friends and relatives may desire.

The ball given at the Court House last night by Florence Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., and Ivanhoe Legion No. 2, Select Knights, was well attended and an enjoyable time was experienced.

All those who are interested in organizing a Building and Loan Association, will please meet at the above rooms at 8 p. m. sharp on Monday the 23rd instant. All information necessary will be given.

Dan Stevens has purchased the interest of the late Thos. H. Barwick in the live stock of Drew & Barwick and in the stage line operated by them. Drew & Stevens are a strong combination and they are equipped for all the business demands in their line.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merritt had the misfortune to lose their infant son, Thomas W. Merritt, last Sunday, with measles and other complications. He would have been two years of age on the 23rd of next May. On behalf of their many friends Thos. Enterprise extends sympathies to the bereaved parents.

Judge W. H. Griffin writes from Guthrie, Oklahoma, that will place that place for Arizona on the 24th instant. He will make a short stop in New Mexico, near Deming, where he has mining interests which will be operated by a company he has organized.

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the court house after sermon on Sabbath morning, March 2d. Preparatory lecture on Saturday, the day previous, at 3 p. m. Those desiring to unite with the Presbyterian church in profession of faith or by certificate will please be present on Saturday afternoon.

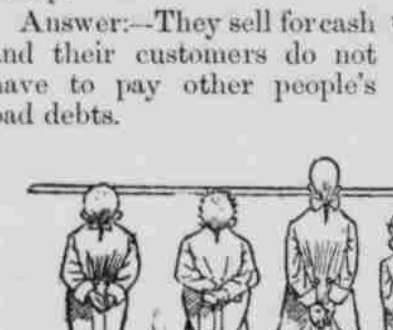
H. Buehman has on exhibition in the show window of W. C. Smith & Co's store a large crayon picture of the five Apache Indians condemned to death at the last term of court in this place. Three of them committed suicide before the day of execution arrived, and the other two were neatly and expertly hanged. The picture is 30 by 40 inches in size and with its handsome frame is 36 by 46 inches. The likenesses are perfect and any one having sense and shade of mind will readily recognize the portraits.

Among the unknown bodies removed from the old cemetery—and there are many of them—one was exhumed on Tuesday that was mummified. It was rigid and was stood up for identification but no one seemed to know him, although some traced a slight resemblance to Bill Fenton, a swamper for Dick Hastings' freight team, who died in the hospital several years ago. It had sandy hair and beard, wore a gray wool shirt with a red necktie, and blue overalls. The body was hard and the only evidence of decay was the absence of a portion of the nose.

One of the pleasant summer resorts in the portion of Arizona is the ranch of E. M. Reavis, in the Superstition mountains. The dwelling is a pretentious edifice, but it is surrounded with fruit and shade trees, well-kept vegetable garden and orchard with pure, sweet water from a spring. There is plenty of shade in the hills and such grand views that one must see it to appreciate it. There are wild fruits of all kinds growing in the mountains, large and sweet wild cherries, peaches, raspberries and strawberries, which are excellent for eating and for making preserves. The air is pure and bracing and will bring a new bloom of health to the weary traveler in this place and in Phoenix. We have signified their intention of visiting Mr. Reavis' home during the coming summer, and their presence will afford the only lacking essential of a good company.

Question:—How can W. C. Smith & Co. sell goods so cheap?

Answer:—They sell for cash and their customers do not have to pay other people's bad debts.



A lesson in economy is more valuable than a lesson in theology. The dearest way you can buy goods is on the old credit system.

Deal with us and pay cash; then you don't have to square up other folks' bad debts. Besides we have the most magnificent store, the best assortment, cleanest stock and freshest goods in the Territory.

W.C. SMITH & CO.

Plant Flowers. Riverside Mines.

Mr. John Boucher, who has had charge of the Ray Copper mine near Riverside, for the past year, arrived in the city yesterday, and left this morning. He brings good reports from the mine, and says the mine is looking well, where any work is being done. Mr. Boucher has accepted a position with Mr. John C. Loss, of Casa Grande, and went direct from here to the Central Silver Camp, where he will have charge of the new mill about ready for starting up there. Mr. Boucher thinks the stamps will be dropping during the next ten or fifteen days.

Messrs. D. W. McCallen, Thos. Haley and Wm. Sufferin are engaged in developing a group of mines on the river bank of the Colorado River, and 2 1/2 miles from the Ray mines, that is showing a fine body of carbonate ore, rich in gold and silver, and carrying a good percentage of lead. It is believed that a small mine property will be effected at an early date, as negotiations to that effect are now being consummated.

Messrs. A. Newman and James Elder are also developing the Victoria group of gold properties, and are making a splendid showing.

Mr. Boucher is enthusiastic over the discovery of the Colorado River, and thinks it will develop into a rich mining district, when sufficient capital can be induced to open up the splendid prospects that abound—Cotton.

The Colorado River. From Mr. Thos. E. Frazer, of the Colorado River placer company, we learn that the report of the suspension of work at the Colorado River is false in every particular. The cessation of work will not exceed ten days at the longest. The present season, Mr. Frazer says, is the best of the major portion of his interest to California parties who energetically prosecute developments. A stockholder's meeting was held several days since, and another meeting will take place on Friday next, when plans for more extensive operations than have been accomplished heretofore, will be discussed and adopted. A high future is in store for the company—Yuma Times.

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Elmer Hoxworth who happened to a serious accident some ten days ago by a piece of steel off a sledge striking him in the leg, has lingered until Wednesday evening, when Drs. Corbin and Brown made a decision in his leg and took out the piece of steel, which had buried itself some three or more inches in his flesh. He has suffered a great deal and lost considerable blood, but the doctor thinks he is in a fair way to get well. We hope to soon note his recovery from his painful wound.—Flagstaff Democrat.

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Always stop at the Russ House in Tucson. It is a first class family hotel in every respect. Free bus from all trains to the hotel. Terms to suit the times. S. A. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Starched.

(Phoenix Herald.)

Arizona has all the essential elements necessary to become a State in proportion to her population she has greater natural wealth than any one of two-thirds of the other States and Territories in the Union. Her people are industrious, enterprising and self dependent to an unusual degree, and withal are remarkably law abiding, though exposed on the Mexican border to what is supposed to be a rough set of customs; but it is a remarkable fact that the border criminal and smuggler gives Arizona a wide berth, for Arizona's officers and citizens have named most of the Mexicans who have entered the territory into the midst of the Mexican States, when crimes of magnitude are committed within their jurisdiction. Nor has Arizona been compelled, up to the present time, to resort to the vigilante as has our more northern neighbors, notably Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, California, and Colorado. Montana, for instance, in six weeks at one time; California found it necessary to maintain a vigilante organization for years; but Arizona has so far succeeded with the exception of one or two instances, of reaching the criminal class through the law, a notable instance being that of the hanging of six numbers at one time in Cochise county, the most lawless county in the Territory, by regular, lawful court proceedings. The writer recalls that four instances in the history of Arizona, where lynch law has been resorted to, in twenty-seven years of our existence, a showing that cannot be made by the majority of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river. The forest blot that stains our territorial escutcheon today is the recent Wham robbery and that was a case for the United States courts, and not for the territorial courts and officers. With the record for law and order, for patriotism, for patient waiting amidst the hardships of a frontier life, for hard work and great success in the development of our lands and our mines, for downright neglect by the Government and the great neglect of the people of Arizona, the shape of Indian reservations and armed and pampered hostiles, for their bare bearing and noble determination to give to the United what is his, and to the people of Arizona what is theirs, the people of the United States would be just to say: would it be cognate with the rights of the people of the United States; would it grant a well earned reward to a section of this Union as large as the New England States, it will give Arizona permission to stand on its own feet, and those of the 60s are very different, and by long odds in favor of the white people.—Gallop Elk.

A splendid lot of foot-wear has just been opened at Wildman & Co's. Call and see the new goods.

RAISING THE FLAG.

Washington's Birthday will prove a great event for the citizens attending the public school. The flagstaff erected purchased by the school trustees will be placed in the school yard and the stars and stripes blown to the breeze by the wind.

Several national songs, after which Hon. C. H. Brimley will deliver an oration to be followed, possibly, by addresses from prominent citizens, which will take place on the most appropriate day that could have been chosen, it being the natal day of our "Father of his Country." Our citizens should be reminded that the day is just to the occasion.—Yuma Times.

A miner named H. D. Adrian who came to Bisbee from Kingston, New Mexico, carried a quantity of morphine. He had been drinking and gambling much of late, and told some of his friends that he intended to end his life, but they thought he was joking and passed it off without serious thought. When found he was still alive, but nothing could be done to save him. He was about forty years of age and the party who informs the Prospector of the affair states that he was a member of the Grand Army.—Prospector.

While the annual Navajo Indian scare is on the market a little early this season, we entertain the hope that the Navajos and the whites on the borders of the reservation. They have had, in years past, a telling lesson taught them by the white man, who the old men of the tribe will remember so long as they live; and again, the rising generation of the tribe are more enlightened and less turbulent. The Navajos of today and those of the 60s are very different, and by long odds in favor of the white people.—Gallop Elk.

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Nogales Sampling Works.

(Phoenix Herald.)

The Nogales Sampling Works is an institution that pays out more money for the product of mines—especially small mines in this vicinity—than most people think, and thereby brings a good deal of trade to the town. Mr. Salazar, the proprietor, has established a reputation for honesty and fairness in dealing with the miner that rebounds greatly to his benefit as well as to the benefit of the town. An institution of this kind, managed on the "square game" principle can be of great detriment to a town as experience has shown, and it is creditable to Mr. Salazar and our city, that he is fair and honest in all his dealings. The records of imports in the custom house show that he is also building up a good business in the purchase of Sonora ores.—Nogales Herald.

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ABOUT ARIZONA.

Her Glorious Possibilities And Desire for Admission to Statehood.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of February 12th, telegraphs the following concerning Arizona: "Arizona people feel that Congress is acting unfairly with them in not seriously considering their application for admission as a State. Delegate Smith, of that Territory, with whom I discussed the matter this morning said: (admission) is with us no political question. It is a question of self defense wherein republican and democratic are equally concerned. It is a question of good government, which all are anxious to secure. The sentiment for statehood is virtually unanimous, for we feel our ability to take care of ourselves and feel degraded to be a subject of discussion under which we are compelled to live."

"Are you qualified for statehood?" I asked.

"We are," Mr. Smith replied. "We have a large, educated, and most energetic people in the United States. We have the most liberal common school system in America. Our population is rapidly increasing. Every industry is being rapidly developed. A North and South railroad from the Southern Pacific to the Atlantic and Pacific is now in course of construction which will bring in close relation the fruit and grain products of the South with the lumber and mineral products of the North, lessening the cost of each to the consumer. We have at least \$75,000,000 of taxable property. There are assessed 5,985,358 acres in Arizona, five million of which are in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant, and being assessed at twenty cents per acre and being sold at from \$1 to \$5 per acre. Our total number of acres is not over fully two million. We market three hundred thousand cattle yearly, most of which are beef steers."

"What about agriculture?"

"Our culture depends on irrigation. The lands covered by canals and ditches, as shown by statistics compiled by the Commissioner of Immigration, aggregate 556,464 acres. The total number of acres now under cultivation is 306,000, which will be increased by 75,000 this year. We produced last year agricultural and horticultural products which were worth \$20,000,000. Live stock, \$20,000,000. Gold and silver, \$1,431,500. Copper, \$2,000,000. Lumber, wool, etc., \$1,500,000. Making a total of over \$25,000,000. The value of products, which \$13,000,000 are exported. There are 1,000,000 acres of land that can be cultivated without irrigation and which will be settled within a few years. There are several markets. There are millions of acres that can yet be reclaimed by irrigation, with proper and sensible Congressional action, which would be to give the arid lands of the United States a new lease of life. We will take care of them and make Arizona the most prosperous State and the pleasantest land in the Union. All those rich lands lying south of the Colorado river can be made available for the production of citrus and deciduous fruit, which makes land of fabulous worth."

"With 12,000 square miles, with resources exceeding any other of the Territories, with a climate second to few places on earth, with a population equal to either Wyoming or Idaho, with a wealth of products, which either should Arizona be rejected and those two Territories admitted? Idaho and Wyoming ought to be admitted, but should come in company with their sister, Arizona, and New Mexico. I enter now, and shall enter on the floor of the House, my protest against this unfair, unrighteous and scandalous discrimination. I find that it keeps the busy country to keep what few rights we have. The land sharks are trying to gobble up the land and the sickly sentimentalism of friends of Indians is threatening to rob us of our rights. The hands of business back on their old haunts and war trails. Is it any wonder we ask for a vote in Congress and pray for deliverance from present bondage?"

CROOK'S APPEALS.

The proposed removal of the Chiricahua from the Fort Huachuca barracks, Arizona, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, should not meet the approval of either Arizona or New Mexico, for the reason that Fort Sill is within about thirty miles of the Mesquero, a tribe with whom the Chiricahua are fast friends; both are migratory, and for that reason it would not be long before the latter tribe, foot-loose, would again be roaming a country with which they are familiar, and be degrading as of yore. Hence it would be cheaper to retain them where they are, and pay "good money" than wearing out horseflesh in again running them down and transporting them east where they can be cared for and disciplined as other malefactors.

Those that are now being kept over, and commiserated because of being in a "policed camp" are not victims of oppression, but on the contrary are kept under surveillance for the commission of crimes unsurpassed in atrocity since the massacre of whites by Indians in the valley of Yuma. "Promising" in the Territory, which for its friendliness, attracted the attention of the civilized world and made such an impression on Thomas Campbell, the English lyricist, "The Phoenix of Hope," "The Exile of Erin," and miscellaneous poems—that he recounted their hellish deeds in tragic verse.

The Chiricahua are restless under their present confinement, and are not content with conventional lines than a jack rabbit. Although they never read Payne's "Home, Sweet Home," nevertheless they have an attachment for their own homes, and are in places of adoption; hence the fear that if they are liberated at Fort Sill they will gravitate west to Arizona and dig up the incriminated matches which Miles forced them to bury deep.

Since shortly after the establishment of the Butterfield mail route, in December, 1858, except at short intervals, have been the warpath, and though repeatedly induced to accept the hospitality of the government, were never known to observe treaty obligations, and changed their reservations often rather than they did their shirts. They are not even social fiends. In solitude they are least alone; always diligent when on the warpath, they have ever been warlike to the knife. Where is it in the west and south their power has not been felt? Seventy miles to them can you see the best and most affluent country in Arizona, and the future of this will be done.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health, marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the use of the Great Alterative. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents and \$1 a bottle at Thomas F. Weedin's drug store.

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The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of February 12th, telegraphs the following concerning Arizona: "Arizona people feel that Congress is acting unfairly with them in not seriously considering their application for admission as a State. Delegate Smith, of that Territory, with whom I discussed the matter this morning said: (admission) is with us no political question. It is a question of self defense wherein republican and democratic are equally concerned. It is a question of good government, which all are anxious to secure. The sentiment for statehood is virtually unanimous, for we feel our ability to take care of ourselves and feel degraded to be a subject of discussion under which we are compelled to live."

"Are you qualified for statehood?" I asked.

"We are," Mr. Smith replied. "We have a large, educated, and most energetic people in the United States. We have the most liberal common school system in America. Our population is rapidly increasing. Every industry is being rapidly developed. A North and South railroad from the Southern Pacific to the Atlantic and Pacific is now in course of construction which will bring in close relation the fruit and grain products of the South with the lumber and mineral products of the North, lessening the cost of each to the consumer. We have at least \$75,000,000 of taxable property. There are assessed 5,985,358 acres in Arizona, five million of which are in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant, and being assessed at twenty cents per acre and being sold at from \$1 to \$5 per acre. Our total number of acres is not over fully two million. We market three hundred thousand cattle yearly, most of which are beef steers."

"What about agriculture?"

"Our culture depends on irrigation. The lands covered by canals and ditches, as shown by statistics compiled by the Commissioner of Immigration, aggregate 556,464 acres. The total number of acres now under cultivation is 306,000, which will be increased by 75,000 this year. We produced last year agricultural and horticultural products which were worth \$20,000,000. Live stock, \$20,000,000. Gold and silver, \$1,431,500. Copper, \$2,000,000. Lumber, wool, etc., \$1,500,000. Making a total of over \$25,000,000. The value of products, which \$13,000,000 are exported. There are 1,000,000 acres of land that can be cultivated without irrigation and which will be settled within a few years. There are several markets. There are millions of acres that can yet be reclaimed by irrigation, with proper and sensible Congressional action, which would be to give the arid lands of the United States a new lease of life. We will take care of them and make Arizona the most prosperous State and the pleasantest land in the Union